

Management System
for
Plasterboard Recycling Solutions Limited
at
Gypsum Recovery Facility, Thruxton

Permit Number: EAWML 402972

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Fire Prevention Plan	Separate Document
Dust Management Plan	Separate Document

Introduction

Plasterboard Recycling Solutions Limited (PRS) is a wastes management company established to provide a recovery and recycling option for producers of plasterboard waste, including construction and demolition operators, wastes transfer stations, civic amenity sites, etc.

PRS has operated a similar facility at Totternhoe in Bedfordshire for several years. PRS achieves the level of segregation necessary to meet recycling and reuse standards for the resultant products primarily by means of specialised crushing and sorting machinery. Experience gained at Totternhoe has enabled PRS to specify its own bespoke combination of equipment to ensure the efficient segregation of waste plasterboard into high quality products, capable of meeting PAS 109, the Quality Protocol and a wide range of end-user requirements.

The plasterboard is shredded, crushed and screened to separate the backing paper from the powdered gypsum, whilst magnets are employed to remove nails and other ferrous contaminants. Together with a small team of fully trained operators, this process enables waste plasterboard products to be prepared for a range of beneficial uses.

The primary objective of the treatment processes involved is to liberate the gypsum powder from its backing paper, so that it may be returned to the plasterboard manufacturing industry to be made back into plasterboard products - a true contribution to the Circular Economy.

By its very nature, this is a dusty process, but the dust produced is predominantly gypsum, which is defined by the Gypsum Products Development Association (GPDA) as follows:

"Gypsum is a mineral, calcium sulphate dihydrate, with the chemical formula $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ - a non-hazardous, non-toxic, inherently safe material."

NB: The main risk associated with the recycling of plasterboard is the possibility of asbestos-bearing products being inadvertently included in loads received. Clearly, this poses risks to site staff, collection/delivery staff and to the environment. It is also a major concern for end-users of the product materials. PRS, therefore, takes all possible precautions to reduce this risk; details of the measures taken are outlined in this document.

Location

**Gypsum Recovery Facility Thruxton
Thruxton Aerodrome
Unit T2, Hangar 14
Thruxton
Andover
Hampshire
SP11 8PW**

Facilities

The reception, inspection, crushing, screening, sorting, storage, loading and unloading of waste plasterboard products take place on a sealed concreted surface within the transfer and treatment building.

A varying number and type of items of mobile plant are employed to move, stockpile and load the waste received and the end products - this reflects the fluctuating volumes of material handled and the changes in nature and specification of products created.

A bespoke combination of shredding, crushing and screening machines operates within the transfer and treatment building to process incoming plasterboard wastes that are also stockpiled within the building.

The resultant gypsum products and backing paper are all stored in concrete bays within the building.

Small quantities of scrap metal are removed and stored, pending recycling by a local scrap metal merchant. The scrap metal container is located outside the building, but within the secure compound, which is within the permitted area.

Similarly, enclosed/covered containers are located outside the building for segregated wood and hardcore to be stored, pending transportation to appropriate end-users for recycling/recovery.

Another enclosed/covered container is located in this area for the storage of general, non-recyclable waste, pending appropriate collection and disposal.

A portacabin within the external compound includes reception and office facilities for the site, whilst a second portacabin provides welfare requirements for site staff and visitors.

Site Notice Board

A Site Notice Board showing information required by the Environment Agency is clearly displayed on the main entrance gate of the facility.

1 Site description

1.1 Specified site & wastes management operations

Despite the broad range of materials acceptable under the terms of this **SR2015No6/Bespoke Permit**, PRS is only proposing to accept plasterboard wastes, and will limit its operations to the receipt of gypsum-based construction materials (EWC code 17 08 02) by means of this Management System.

If PRS decides in the future to use the wider potential of the Environmental Permit, then it is fully aware that it would need to submit a fully revised Management System, Fire Prevention Plan and Dust Management Plan to the EA for approval before changing its operating practices.

All loads are visually inspected upon receipt within the transfer/treatment building, before being allowed to discharge.

If the load is deemed to be non-conformant, it will be rejected. Otherwise, it will be tipped to allow further inspection; again, if badly contaminated, it will be re-loaded and rejected.

Acceptable loads will be stockpiled within the building, pending processing via the treatment plant.

1.2 Operational Outputs and Residues

By far the largest output from the process is the gypsum product; every effort is made to ensure that the requirements of PAS 109 are observed and applied at all times, including the routine sampling and analysis laid down in WRAP's Quality Protocol. As such, the gypsum is a product, not a waste.

Paper

The lining paper is removed from the plasterboard and separated from the gypsum by the crushing and sorting process.

Scrap Metals

Nails, screws, brackets, battens, etc. are unavoidably attached to much of the waste plasterboard received; larger items are removed manually/mechanically before being loaded into the treatment plant, whilst the remainder is extracted magnetically after crushing.

Residues

Clearly, some non-conforming waste items will arise from time to time as residues; these will be removed and segregated into the external waste and recycling bins, pending delivery to appropriate outlets. If Hazardous Wastes are discovered, they will be quarantined and the EA notified for advice; if known, the waste producer will be advised.

1.3 Permitted quantities and types of waste

The site is permitted to receive up to **75,000 (175,000)** tonnes per annum of a wide range of waste types, but PRS has agreed with the EA to limit its activities to the reception and treatment of gypsum-based construction materials that are not contaminated with dangerous substances (EWC code 17 08 02).

1.4 Hours of Operation

Planning limitations on site activities only allow for vehicle movements and operations (other than servicing/essential maintenance) to take place on

Monday to Friday between 07.00 and 18.00, and on Saturday between 07.00 and 13.00, and at no time on Sundays or Bank or Public Holidays.

1.5 Staffing & Supervision

Paul Cairns and Gary Abrams are Technically Competent Managers, responsible for ensuring that the site is operated in accordance with the Environmental Permit. In addition, seven Plant Operators/Banksmen work on site and one Transport Planner. All staff are employed with the skills, experience, aptitude and qualifications appropriate to their rôle in the company. Induction training is provided to all new employees, and all staff receive regular updates and training on site operating procedures, particularly relating to Health & Safety and environmental protection matters. Two members of staff are qualified as First Aiders and two as Fire Marshals. Gary Abrams holds a NEBOSH Certificate.

1.6 Plant & Equipment

All plasterboard waste is received on site in enclosed vehicles/containers, which eject their loads directly within the transfer building. Telehandlers/shovels are used for the loading and stockpiling of wastes and products. A suite of shredding, crushing and screening machinery operates within the transfer/treatment building to process incoming plasterboard wastes.

2 Site engineering for pollution prevention & control

2.1 Site Drainage System

The areas around the site rely on the original French drain system, which is presumed to have been installed during World War 2, when this hangar was built. The fact is that surface water from both the hangar roof and the hard surfaces within the Permitted Area, and beyond, all drain freely, even during periods of heavy precipitation.

The floor of the transfer/treatment building is concreted to a depth of at least 240 mm. The joints between the floor and the walls of the building are sealed to retain water in the event of a fire or liquid spillage, and to prevent the escape of gypsum dust.

The external compound is fully concreted and sealed.

Surface water falls to a catchpit, which is located within the Permitted Area, between the Site Office and the main Site Entrance (see Appendix 1).

The catchpit allows suspended solids to settle before clear surface water is able run off via a weir to groundwater. As and when necessary, the settled solids are dug out and disposed appropriately.

A concrete sweeper tip is located in the southeast corner of the external yard (see Appendix 1); this enables the site's road sweeper to empty its contents into a ramped

pit, which allows suspended solids to settle before clear surface water is released to groundwater via a weir system.

The sweeper is used to wash and sweep the concreted area within the Permitted Area, together with the immediate approach roads and area around the weighbridge. The majority of solids collected consist of gypsum dust, so the settled solids are usually able to be deposited on the gypsum pile within the transfer/treatment building.

In the event of other solids being picked up during sweeping (mud, etc.), alternative arrangements shall be made for the disposal of settled solids from the sweeper tip.

2.2 Potential Sources of Pollution

Only the mobile plant and the plasterboard treatment machinery is serviced on site; this work is undertaken by professional contractors, who are responsible for the removal and safe disposal of associated waste oils, filters, oily rags, etc.

In the event of a hydraulic oil or fuel spillage, soak-up granules or gypsum powder would be used to contain and absorb all liquids, and the resultant material would be appropriately contained for safe disposal as Hazardous Waste.

Diesel, AdBlue and lubricants for fuelling and maintenance of site plant are securely contained in purpose-built units adjacent to the transfer building; these units are banded to contain 110% of their maximum storage capacity.

Hazardous Wastes that arise on site through non-conformances would be isolated, contained and quarantined, pending safe and appropriate disposal.

3 Site infrastructure

3.1 Site Identification Notice Board

An identification board is located on the site entrance gate showing the following information:

- Name and address of site
- Details of Permit Holder
- Details of Operator
- Licence/Permit number
- Emergency contact names & telephone numbers
- Statement that site is licensed by the Environment Agency
- Environment Agency local & national telephone numbers
- Site opening times

3.2 Access

The main entrance to Thruxton Aerodrome is via the A303. The Gypsum Recovery Facility is located on the Thruxton Industrial Estate, which is accessed via a private road, owned by Thruxton Aerodrome.

3.3 Buildings

The permitted area consists largely of the main hangar building, in which all tipping, inspection, treatment and loading takes place. Two portacabins are located in the external yard for the purposes of providing site administration and welfare facilities.

3.4 Outside areas

The external area is used for the manoeuvring and parking of collection and delivery vehicles, and for the storage of waste containers (general waste, wood, hardcore and scrap metal), a bunded diesel tank, a bunded AdBlue tank and a secure storage cage for gas bottles (oxy-acetylene).

3.5 Parking

Parking for plant, collection vehicles, staff and visitors is provided both on site and on land adjacent to the entrance and weighbridge.

3.6 Site Lighting

The transfer/treatment building is equipped with effective internal lighting. Two floodlights mounted on the eastern face of the transfer/treatment building provide illumination of the external operational areas and main site entrance. Additional lighting mounted to the northern side of the transfer/treatment building provides lighting for the pedestrian access/egress doorways.

3.7 Site Security

The hangar building is fully enclosed, with substantial lockable doors at all openings. The external yard is secured by means of 2.4 metre high steel palisade fencing, with lockable entrance gates of similar construction. CCTV cameras are in operation within the Gypsum Recovery Facility. The perimeter of the entire Thruxton Aerodrome site is fenced and the landlord provides 24-hour security for the whole of the Thruxton Industrial Estate. All drivers and visitors entering the site must report to the Site Manager. If this is their first visit to the site, the Site Rules will be explained and a copy provided; they will be asked to sign the Visitors' Book, which confirms their commitment to observe the Site Rules and to follow instructions given whilst on site. Appropriate PPE must be worn whilst on site.

4 Site operations

4.1 Control of Dust

Please refer to the Dust Management Plan, which accompanies and supports this Management System.

4.2 Control of Mud & Debris

Access and egress to/from the Gypsum Recovery Facility is via long private haul roads within Thrupton Aerodrome. These roads are maintained by other contractors working on site.

Nonetheless, PRS will make every effort to prevent gypsum from being transferred off its site by means of vehicle tyres.

All site staff and visiting drivers are instructed to check that vehicles leaving the site are clean; if wheels are contaminated, the driver is obliged to wash them off with the hose and brushes available for the purpose.

Machine operators are trained to ensure that deposited wastes are retained within the transfer building.

All loads to and from the Gypsum Recovery Facility are carried in enclosed containers or enclosed vehicle bodies. Drivers are obliged to check their loads for correct containment, such that no waste or product is able to escape in transit.

4.3 Potentially polluting leaks and spillages

See 2.1 above for details of the site drainage system.

The specific nature of the waste handled results in very limited risk of liquid leaks and spillages.

However, the transfer/treatment building has a sealed concrete floor that is sealed to the hangar walls at its internal perimeter. This effectively ensures that any surface contamination or spillages will be retained within the building, enabling appropriate action to be taken to prevent escape from the site, and to contain and safely dispose of any potential pollutants.

A purpose-built bunded red diesel tank is sited adjacent to the transfer building, the bund being designed to retain 110% of the capacity of the tank itself. Similarly, a fully bunded AdBlue tank is located adjacent to the diesel tank.

Drums of hydraulic fluid are kept in a secure tool store located adjacent to the vehicle entrance just inside the transfer/treatment building; these stand on a bunded tray, which is capable of retaining 110% of the drums' contents.

Externally, the only other source of spillage is likely to be from mobile plant and delivery/collection vehicles. All site staff, delivery drivers, contractors and site visitors are trained and instructed to report any leaks or spillages immediately to site

management; this applies whether the individual has created or simply observed the problem.

All site staff are trained to deal with leaks and spillages immediately, and to make every effort to prevent the problem escaping the site.

Site staff are trained to cone off affected areas immediately, and to attempt to absorb or contain the leak/spillage. Depending upon the circumstances, this could involve:

- Applying absorbent granules
- Preventing the spillage from escaping the site by bunding with gypsum
- Switching off plant or vehicles (hydraulic leaks, etc.)
- Closing valves or taps.

Any materials that have become contaminated in the clean-up process will be bagged, drummed, or otherwise contained, pending safe and appropriate disposal.

All leaks and spillages will be recorded in the Site Diary, together with an explanation of the actions taken. More serious incidents will be reported immediately to the Environment Agency.

4.4 Fires on Site

See approved Fire Prevention Plan for full details of fire risk and associated arrangements.

No burning of waste on site is permitted at any time.

Plasterboard and its products present a very low fire risk. However, any occurrence of fire on site will be treated as an emergency and the EA will be notified (see FPP and Appendix 4).

Fire extinguishers are located at strategic points around the site, and are provided in mobile plant.

All fire equipment is checked weekly as part of the Quality Assurance Inspection Report. Fire extinguishers are professionally inspected annually, and are serviced, as required; all such information is recorded in the Site Diary.

All fires and fire drills will be logged in the Site Diary and records kept on site.

Company employees will report immediately any incidents of fire in accordance with the Site Emergency Plan (see FPP and Appendix 4).

Regular Fire Drills are undertaken to ensure that site staff are fully conversant with procedures to evacuate the site in the event of a serious fire or other emergency.

The Site Manager is always available to respond to emergency calls relating to the site.

The emergency telephone number is clearly displayed on the Site Notice Board.

4.5 Waste Acceptance & Dispatch Control Systems & Procedures

Every effort is made to ensure that all waste delivery companies are fully aware that the site is only permitted to receive gypsum-based construction materials that are not contaminated with dangerous substances (EWC code 17 08 02).

Clearly, contamination by asbestos-based materials poses the greatest threat due to the difficulty in detection once mixed with plasterboard products.

This concern is strongly reinforced by PRS with existing and potential delivery clients, such that signed agreements are in place with all delivering companies, which state that the Directors of those companies are aware of their obligation to deliver gypsum-based materials only and that they have duties under both Environmental Permitting and Health & Safety Regulations to avoid the inclusion of asbestos-bearing products in their loads.

Furthermore, PRS writes to all local authorities, whose plasterboard waste is known to be delivered to Thrupton by any of its delivery clients, reminding them of their obligations under the Duty of Care and other legislation to ensure, as far as practicably possible, that every effort is made to ensure that no asbestos-bearing wastes are deposited in plasterboard disposal containers at their sites. Local authorities are asked to provide clear signage at their sites to inform members of the public, and to train their site staff to give guidance to site users and to undertake load conformance checks.

All incoming loads of plasterboard waste are required to report to the Site Manager, or an approved deputy (administration clerk or machine operator), who will check the statutory paperwork for conformance with the Permit, Waste Carriers Regulations and Duty of Care Regulations.

A file is maintained of copies of Carriers' Registration Certificates for all companies that regularly deliver wastes to the site. If a new client wishes to deposit waste, they have to supply a current Certificate before they are allowed to deliver. The TCM is obliged to ensure that such Certificates are kept up to date.

Compliant Waste Transfer Notes must be provided for all deliveries of waste.

All loads are visually inspected for compliance with the Waste Transfer Note before being allowed to tip. Any non-compliance (unauthorised waste listed on WTN, lack of current Carriers' Registration, non-conforming waste present in load, etc.) will result in the load being refused. See Appendix 3 for action taken in the event of non-conforming waste being discovered after the delivery vehicle has left the site.

Having accepted a load, all statutory and company information will be duly recorded for site usage, and a copy of the WTN/weighbridge ticket given to the driver before leaving the site.

WTNs will be retained on site for at least two years; Consignment Notes (e.g. disposal of Hazardous Wastes received as non-conformance) will be retained for at least three years.

Delivery vehicles are directed to the waste reception area within the transfer/treatment building, where appropriate lighting is provided to enable the reception staff to observe vehicle contents. Once accepted the vehicle driver is directed where to tip the load by a banksman or the machine operator. During tipping, site staff will observe the load for safety and compliance with the permit.

All waste and recycling loads (paper, scrap metal, waste wood, hardcore or residual waste) leaving the site are accompanied by a Waste Transfer Note (or Consignment Note) detailing all statutory requirements, including: waste description, EWC code, quantity, date and time, vehicle registration, waste carrier's registration details, signatures from the producer and carrier, etc.

Outgoing wastes will be dispatched only to suitably licensed, permitted, authorised, or exempt wastes management facilities, and using appropriately qualified and experienced registered waste carriers.

The recovered gypsum is no longer considered to be a waste, as long as the terms of WRAP's Quality Protocol is applied and PAS 109 is achieved.

All loads of gypsum dust sent to plasterboard manufacturers are subjected to their own extensive laboratory testing; to date, PRS has received no complaints, and has had no loads rejected.

4.6 Waste Sampling & Testing

Every load is checked to confirm compliance with the very restricted permit.

It is not practicable to undertake scientific sampling and analysis of loads received, but every load is visually inspected for signs of asbestos-bearing materials and other non-conforming components.

The risk of receiving asbestos-bearing materials is largely addressed by means of upstream controls and agreements placed upon waste producers and carriers (see 4.5 above).

If non-conformance is established before tipping, the load will be rejected.

If non-conformance is identified after tipping, it will be re-loaded and rejected. A minimal amount of contamination is acceptable, but the offending items will be removed for appropriate disposal.

If Hazardous Waste is identified within a load, that material will be isolated and removed carefully for secure and appropriate storage in quarantine, pending appropriate disposal.

In order to verify that control measures to prevent the acceptance of asbestos are working effectively, daily sampling of the gypsum dust is undertaken and sent for analysis by an independent laboratory. Four samples are taken every day from evenly spaced locations around the gypsum pile. To date, no positive results have been returned for asbestos.

4.7 Waste quantity measurement systems

A weighbridge is provided on site for check-weighing of all loads in and out, but most bulk haulage vehicles are now equipped with on-board weighing systems, so this information is often used for site records. All weight information is recorded on the WTN/weighbridge ticket, and is stored on site for the purposes of data provision to the EA, and for customer invoicing.

4.8 Storage of wastes

Incoming wastes and all resultant gypsum and paper products are stored within the transfer building.

Mixed general waste, wood waste, hardcore and scrap metals that have been removed during inspection and treatment processes will be stored in appropriate waste containers located in the external compound, but within the permitted area.

4.9 Specified waste treatment processes

Specialised shredding, crushing and screening machinery operates within the transfer/treatment building.

Telehandlers and/or loading shovels are used to load the machinery with plasterboard and to stockpile the end products.

The process is designed to remove residual non-conforming materials (predominantly metal and plastic fixtures and fittings) that are attached to the plasterboard, and then to separate as much as possible of the gypsum from the backing paper.

The process consists of the following:

- A slow-speed shredder reduces particle sizes to <45mm.
- An overband magnet removes ferrous metals.
- Rubber belt conveyor to a vibrating inclined perforated deck-screen to remove <10mm.
- The oversize (>10mm) passes through a mill (2 rotating steel drums with a narrow gap - similar to a mangle).
- Rubber belt conveyor via a second overband magnet to a second deck-screen to remove <6mm.
- The oversize (which largely consists of paper coated in gypsum) is dropped through a zigzag air separator, which blows air up through the descending material to separate free gypsum powder from the paper.
- Paper is pushed by loading shovel into Bunker 1.
- Gypsum will be removed to storage by loading shovel, according to particle size, in one of the remaining bunkers.

5 Pollution control, monitoring & reporting

5.1 Surface water monitoring & reporting

The TCM, or his deputy, will make daily visual inspections of the site, to ensure that any external surface water is draining freely from the site, and that no spillages or contamination are evident.

The catchpit and sweeper tip are checked daily and settled solids removed when necessary.

Interior surfaces of the transfer building will be similarly inspected to identify any potential leaks or spillages.

More thorough weekly checks will be undertaken as part of the Quality Assurance Inspection Report.

Any problems identified will be dealt with as a matter of urgency, and will be recorded in the Site Diary, together with actions taken.

6 Amenity management & monitoring

6.1 Control, monitoring and reporting of dusts, fibres and particulates

Please refer to the Dust Management Plan, which accompanies and supports this Management System.

Plasterboard recovery is a dusty process, but all plasterboard waste treatment is undertaken within the transfer/treatment building, which is fitted with fast-acting roller-shutter doors that will be closed at all times, other than during vehicle and plant movements into and out of the building.

A dust-suppression, water-misting system is fitted around the vehicle door frame; this operates automatically, whilst the door is open, to reduce the risk of dust escape.

An air-lance is used within the transfer/treatment building to remove as much dust as possible from the external surfaces of vehicles and plant before they leave the building; this work is undertaken by trained PRS staff, whilst the roller-shutter door is fully closed. All waste delivered to the site and all resultant products are stored within the enclosed building.

All loading and unloading of plasterboard waste and its resultant products takes place within the enclosed building.

The Site Manager and his staff constantly undertake visual monitoring of airborne dust on site; they also check beyond the site boundary to ensure that no dust is escaping and settling on adjacent surfaces.

If any escape from the building is discovered, processing activities will be discontinued until the source can be discovered and a solution implemented.

In the event of an escape of dust from the site, the EA will be informed, explaining the action taken to ameliorate the problem. If a complaint about dust is received, the matter will be investigated immediately, and all available measures taken to control the current event and prevent recurrence. In either case, the incident will be recorded in the Site Diary.

6.2 Control of Odours

There is no identifiable odour associated with plasterboard waste or its legitimate contaminants. In the unlikely event of an odoriferous load being received on site, it would be rejected.

In the unlikely event of complaints being received about odour, the cause would be investigated, and all appropriate measures taken to prevent recurrence. If necessary, the EA would be informed and an entry made in the Site Diary, complete with actions taken.

6.3 Control and Monitoring of Noise

The Gypsum Treatment Facility is located in a remote area, far removed from residential properties.

Nonetheless, all plant and equipment is professionally maintained to meet HSE and PUWER Guidelines, and plant operators and lorry drivers are professionally trained and qualified to ensure that a 'Good Neighbour' policy is employed on site. This is reinforced by site induction training and regular refreshers, which include such issues as: minimising vehicle noise when driving through residential areas; taking extra measures to avoid noisy activities at the start and end of the normal working day; keeping engine revolutions to a minimum; careful unloading and movement of skips/containers; etc.

If complaints are received about noise, the cause will be investigated, and all appropriate measures taken to prevent recurrence. Details would be recorded in the Site Diary.

6.4 Control of Pests

The nature of this activity is likely to deter pests and vermin, including birds. Site management constantly monitors the situation; if an infestation of pests is identified, then a professional pest control service provider would be contracted to provide advice and actions.

6.5 Control of litter

All waste-related activities take place within the transfer building. All deliveries and collections are made in enclosed vehicles/containers. However, any escape of litter from the building or the site will be collected at the time, and regular litter picking will be undertaken within the site and externally, as necessary.

7 Site records

7.1 Security and availability of records

All statutory records will be securely maintained on site and will be made available for official inspection by the EA. These will include:

- Environmental Permit and Management System
- Site Diary
- EA Inspection Reports
- Visitors Book
- Waste Transfer Notes (for 2 years)
- Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes (for 3 years)
- Quarterly Returns to the EA

7.2 Records of waste movements

Quarterly returns relating to all waste inputs and outputs, including recyclable materials, will be produced and forwarded to the EA, as required.

7.3 Site Diary

A dedicated Site Diary will be maintained at all times. All significant events taking place on site shall be recorded, including:

- Start and finish times for site waste activities
- Times of attendance by technically competent person
- Records of site inspections and remedial actions taken/proposed
- Waste sampling exercises
- Records forwarded to the EA
- Incidents
- Accidents
- Spillages
- Pollution problems*
- Fires*
- Other emergencies
- Non-conformances (e.g. receipt of unauthorised wastes)*
- Adverse weather conditions
- Plant maintenance and failures

* The Environment Agency will be informed immediately

8 Maintenance

8.1 Transfer/Treatment Building and Portacabins

The main hangar and both portacabins will be inspected regularly, and all necessary maintenance and repairs carried out, as required, by suitably qualified contractors.

8.2 Site Surfaces

All surfaces are monitored on a daily basis, and are maintained, as necessary, to prevent litter, debris, slips and trips, obstructions, etc.

A mechanical road sweeper is kept on site for the washing and sweeping of all external surfaces within the Permitted Area, together with the immediate approach roads and weighbridge area. This facility is supported by manual sweeping and litter-picking, as required, to prevent the build up of detritus around the site, and to minimise wind-scatter.

Both internal and external surfaces are concreted and sealed; they are inspected regularly as part of the formal site inspection procedures and shall be maintained in a good state of repair.

8.3 Surface Water Drainage Systems

Please refer to 2.1 above.

The Permitted Area and the immediate site surroundings rely on the original French drain system, which is presumed to have been installed during World War 2, when this hangar was built. The fact is that surface water, from both the hangar roof and the hard surfaces within the Permitted Area and beyond, all drain freely, even during periods of heavy precipitation.

The catchpit and sweeper tip are checked at least weekly by the TCM or their deputy, both to determine when solids need to be cleared and to ensure that clear water is leaving the site freely.

8.4 Foul drains

Domestic waste water arising from the two portacabins is piped to a 16,000 litre cesspit, which is emptied , as necessary, by an appropriate contractor.

8.5 Fences & gates

The doors of the transfer/treatment building, together with the fencing and gates of the external compound will be maintained as per 8.1 above.

8.6 Lighting & electrical equipment

All electrical equipment will be maintained professionally. Failed lamps will be replaced as soon as practicably possible to ensure adequate standards of lighting. Sufficient lighting will be provided on site to ensure adequate visibility at all times for all operations.

8.7 Plant & process equipment

All plant, vehicles and equipment are maintained in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations, PUWER regulations, etc. Maintenance is undertaken by qualified site staff, manufacturers or other suitably qualified specialists. The Site Manager keeps a maintenance schedule to ensure that all equipment is serviced correctly and in good time, in order to minimise the risk of breakdown and associated disruption to site operations.

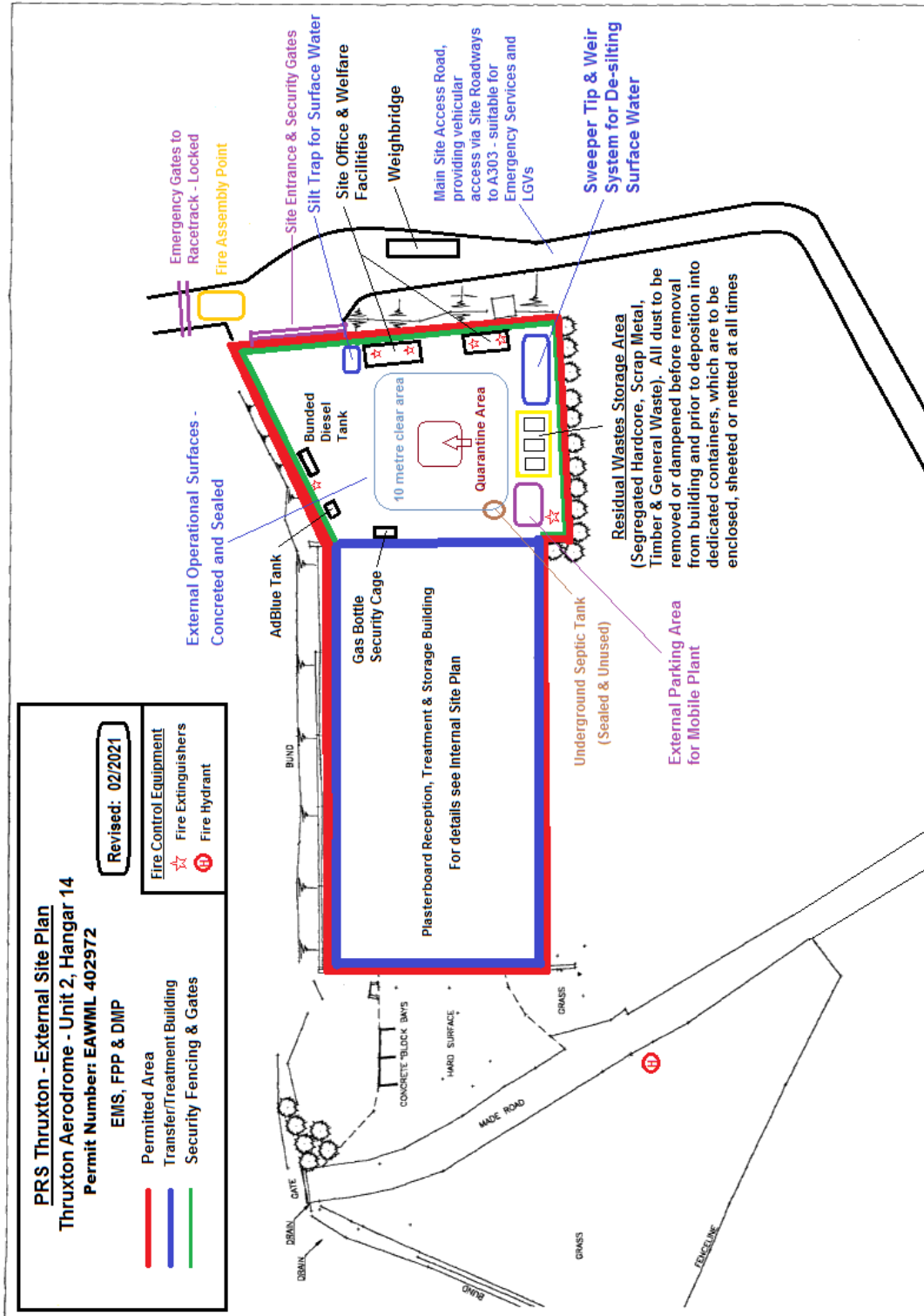
8.8 Lifting equipment

Lifting ropes, slings, chains, shackles, eyes, etc. are tested in accordance with LOLER regulations.

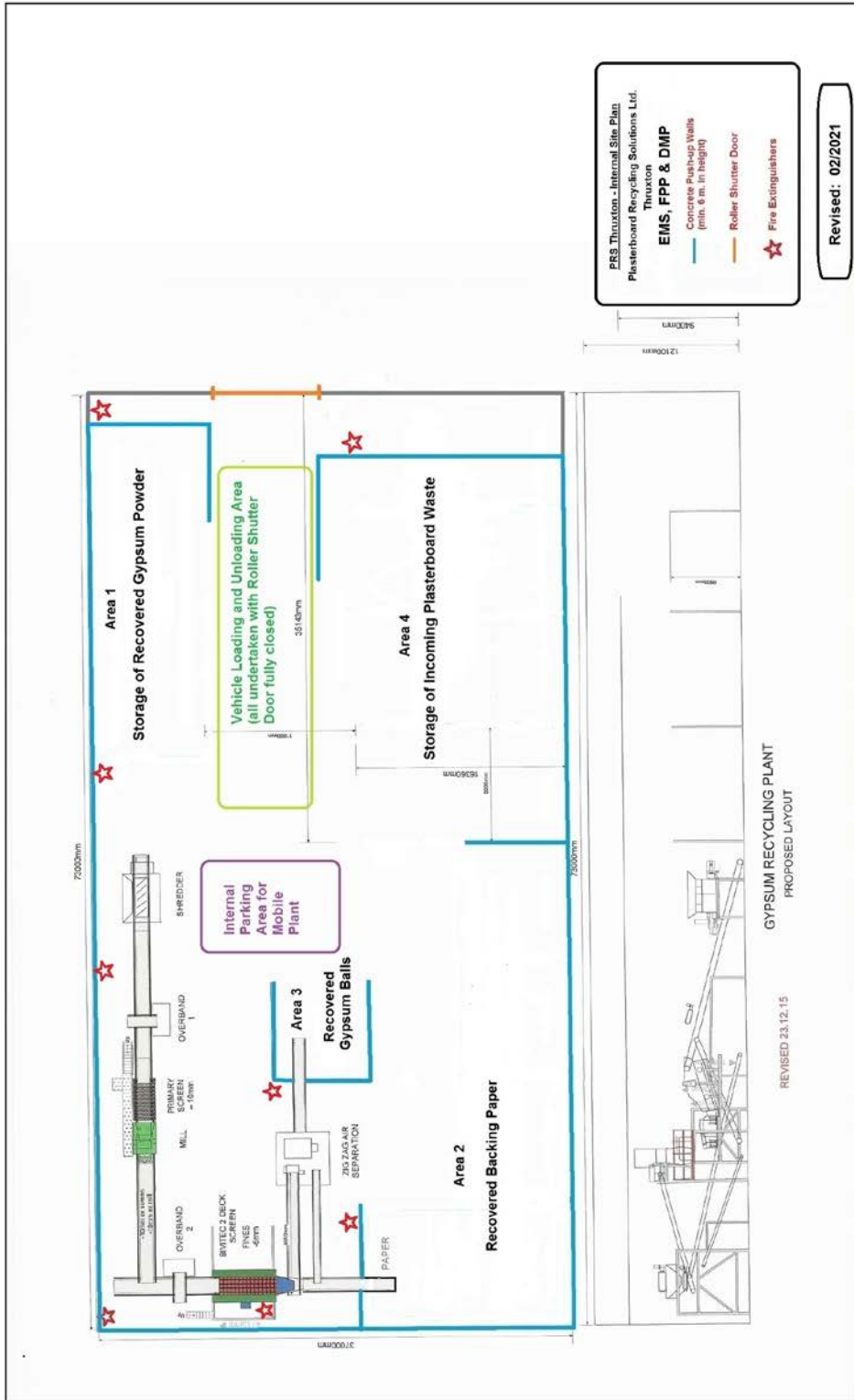
8.9 Fire and emergency equipment

Fire and emergency equipment are serviced, inspected, maintained and tested in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations and Fire Regulations.

Appendix 1 - Site Plan - Permitted Area



Appendix 2 - Site Plan - Plant Layout



Appendix 3

QUALITY ASSURANCE WEEKLY INSPECTION REPORT							
Plasterboard Recycling Solutions Limited - Thrupton							
No.	Item	Pass	Fail	Comments/Action			
1	Main Entrance & Approaches						
2	Security - Fencing, Gates, Doors, etc.						
3	Roads & Operational Surfaces						
4	Transfer/Treatment Building						
5	Office & Welfare Cabin						
6	Signage & Notices						
7	Vehicles & Plant						
8	Waste & Recycling Containers						
9	Diesel, AdBlue, Oils, Lubricants.						
10	Dust Suppression & Door Shutter						
11	Fire Equipment						
12	Water Management			Catchpit	Sweeper Tip	Cesspit	
13	Lighting						
14	Storage Capacities			Inside Building	Waste	Scrap	Wood
15	Signage and Notices						
16	Statutory Documents Available			Site Permit	MS	FPP	DMP
				Site Diary	Emp. Liability	Public Liability	Accident Book
17	First Aid Equipment						
18	Spillages or Leaks						
19	Litter						
20	Incidents (EA visit, accident, etc.)						
Inspection Conducted By:		Print Name:		Sign:	Date:		

Management System: PRS - Thrupton
Signed by Permit Holder.....

Permit Number: EAWML 402972

3rd. Revision

Date: February 2021

Appendix 4

Emergency Plan

All Plasterboard Recycling Solutions Limited staff are trained and instructed in the correct procedures for handling wastes, operating plant and driving vehicles; also, they are given appropriate training in how to deal with a range of emergency situations.

In the event of an emergency situation arising, the TCM, or the person in charge on site at the time, will produce a written record of the incident and inform the relevant statutory authorities.

Fires

See Fire Prevention Plan for full details.

Fire extinguishers are located at strategic points around the site and in all mobile plant.

In the event of fire, the person discovering it will raise the alarm to alert others. The person in control of the site will ensure the Emergency Services are contacted.

Primary importance will be given to ensuring the safety of all personnel on site, taking into account any possible visitors. Once this has been achieved, and if considered safe to do so, site staff might attempt to extinguish the fire, using appropriate available equipment.

Also, if considered safe to do so, the person in control of the site/incident might arrange for plant, vehicles and/or materials to be removed from the area adjacent to the fire.

Immediately upon hearing of the fire, everyone on site should make their way quickly, but without running or panic, to the fire assembly point, which is located adjacent to the site entrance. A roll call will be made, using site attendance records and the Visitors' Book, to ensure that all personnel are accounted for. Nobody shall be allowed to return to the site until deemed safe to do so by the person in control, or by the Emergency Services, if in attendance.

Injuries to people

Procedures to be followed in the event of injury to anyone on site are in accordance with legislation and the requirements of the Health & Safety Executive.

Serious incidents, accidents, injuries and illnesses will be reported to the Health & Safety Executive, as required by RIDDOR.

Environmental Pollution

Please also refer to the Dust Management Plan, which accompanies and supports this Management System.

Immediately upon discovery of any incident, or risk, of pollution to air, land or water, all efforts will be made to isolate the source of pollution, and to prevent actual, or further, harm to the environment; the Environment Agency will be informed as soon as possible. An appropriate entry will be made in the Site Diary.

Spillages

Absorbent granules and gypsum are available to control and contain any spillages of materials likely to pollute the environment. The EA will be informed immediately of a major spillage, or in the event of such pollution escaping site control. An appropriate entry will be made in the Site Diary.

Procedures for Dealing with Non-Conforming Wastes

Whilst every effort is made to prevent unacceptable wastes being received on site, it is inevitable that some non-conforming wastes will be discovered. If such are found before the offender leaves the site, they will be asked to remove the item/material for safe disposal elsewhere; if found after the offender has left, they will be contacted and given the opportunity to collect the item/material. If they refuse to remove the item/material, they will be told that the EA will be informed and that an appropriate charge will be levied to cover safe disposal. All such incidents will be recorded on a non-conformance report, the Environment Agency will be notified, and an appropriate entry made in the Site Diary. Any prohibited items/materials received in this way will be secured and quarantined, pending safe disposal.